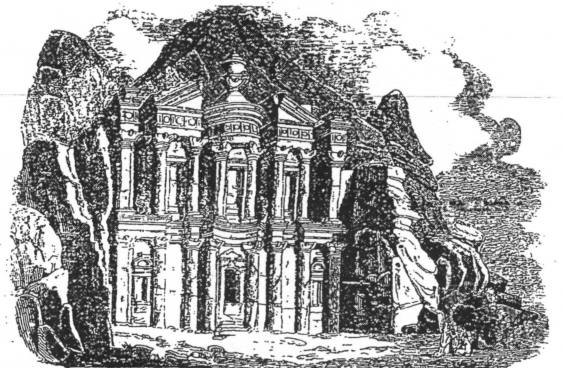


## Majestic Mountains of Sacred Scripture

	<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	<b>MAIN MESSAGE</b>	<b>PROMINENT PERSON</b>	<b>PICTURE OF CHRIST</b>
1	<i>Mt. Ararat</i>		NOAH	
2	<i>Mt. Moriah</i>		ABRAHAM	
3	<i>Mt. Sinai</i>		MOSES	
4	<i>Mt. Nebo</i>		MOSES	
5	<i>Mt. Carmel</i>		ELIJAH	
6	<i>Mt. Gerizim</i>		CHRIST	
7	<i>Horns of Hattin</i>		CHRIST	
8	<i>Mt. Hermon</i>		CHRIST	
9	<i>Mt. Seir</i>		THE WOMAN (ISRAEL)	
10	<i>Mt. of Olives</i>		CHRIST	

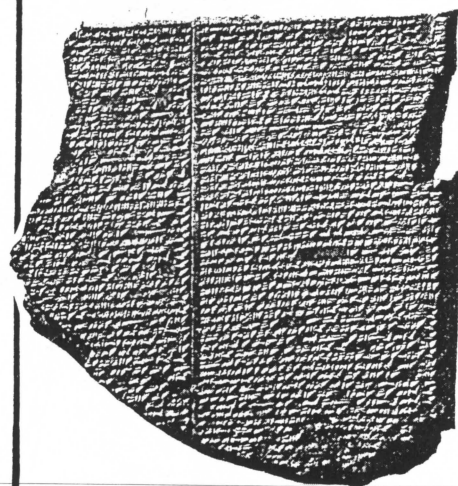
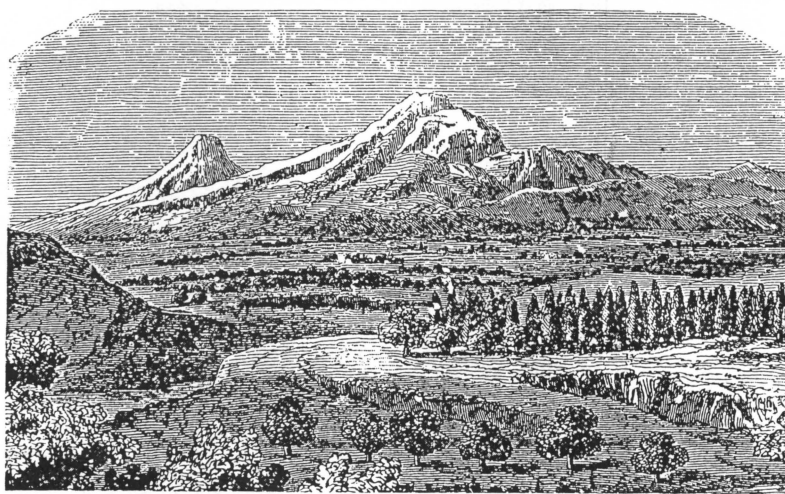
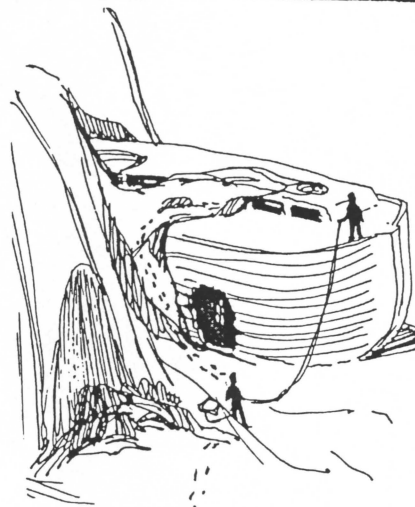
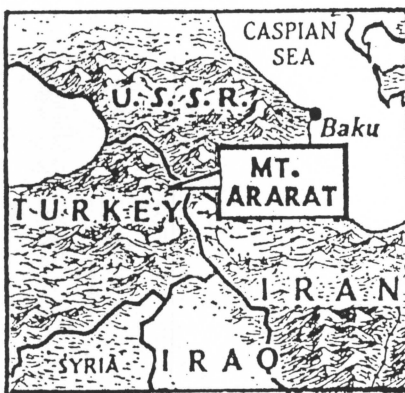
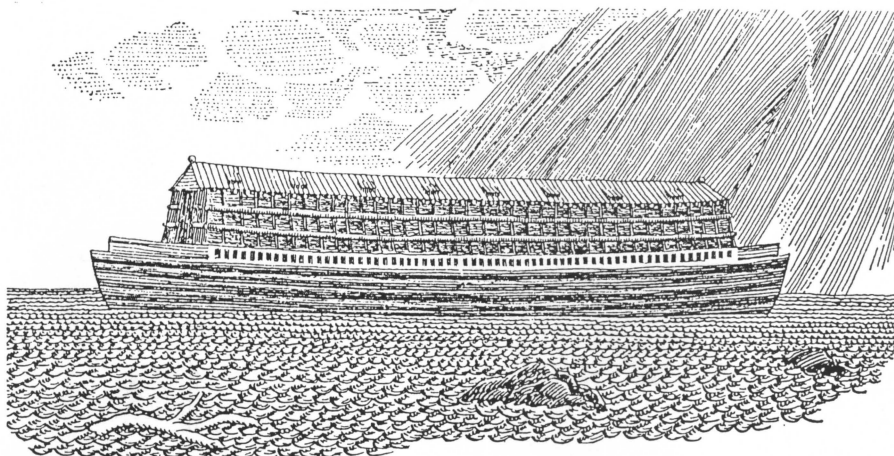


RAS SUFSAFEH (THE NORTHERN END OF SINAI)—FROM THE PLAIN.



Gruff zu Petra.

# Mt. Ararat: Its Majesty and Mystery



**Manfred E. Kober, Th.D.**



## ***Mt. Ararat – Its Majesty and Mystery***

Genesis 8:1-4

And God remembered Noah, and every living thing, and all the cattle that was with him in the ark: and God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged;

<sup>2</sup> The fountains also of the deep and the windows of heaven were stopped, and the rain from heaven was restrained;

<sup>3</sup> And the waters returned from off the earth continually: and after the end of the hundred and fifty days the waters were abated.

<sup>4</sup> And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat.

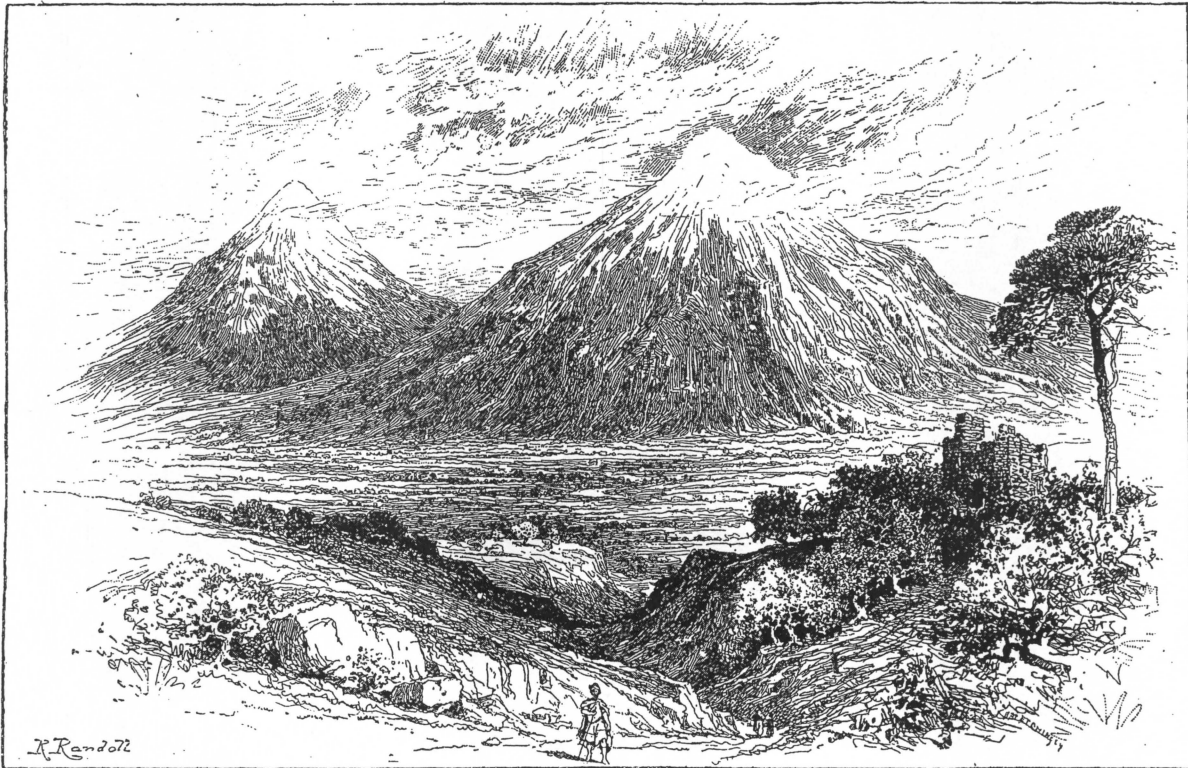
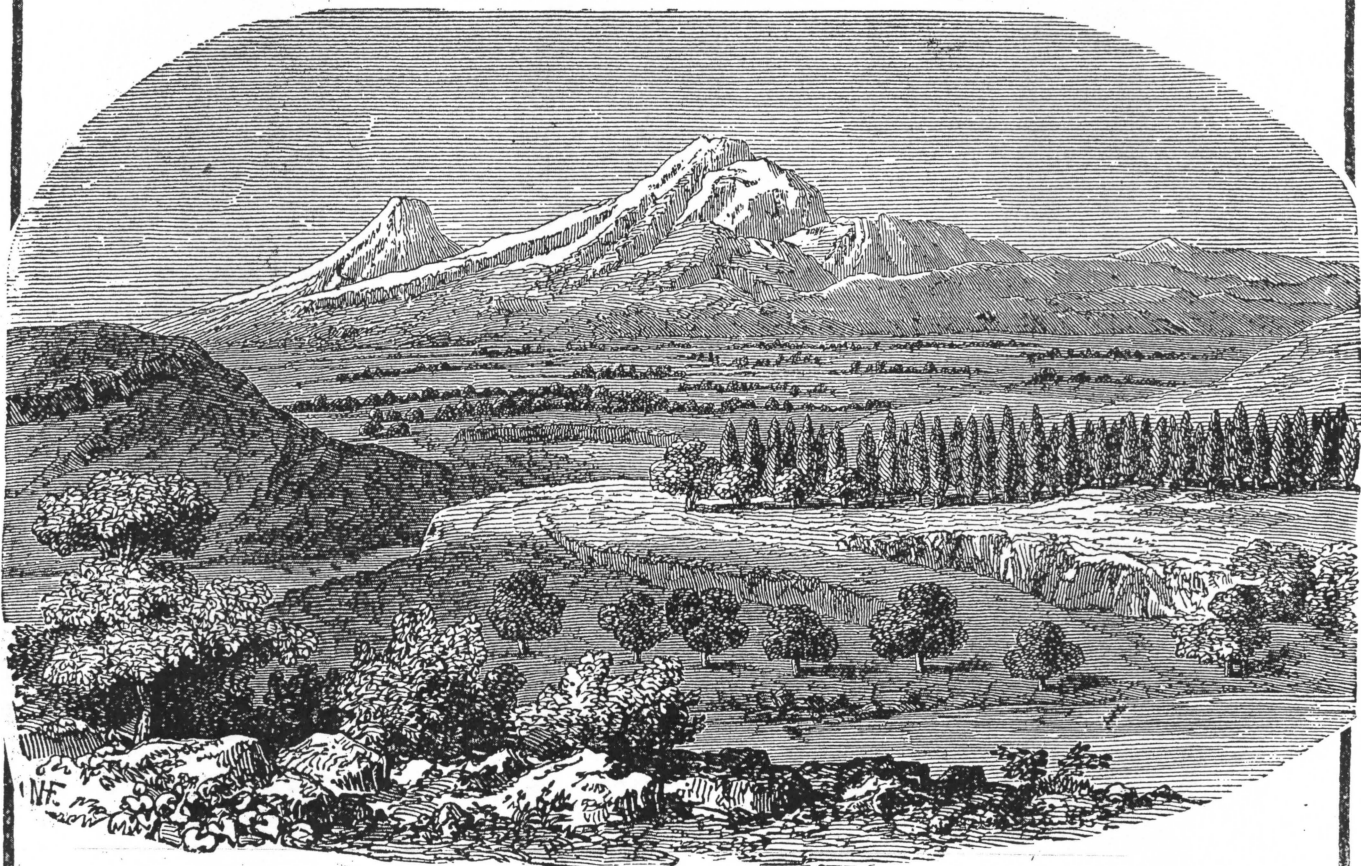


Fig. 23.—Mount Ararat.



FIG. 6.—Mt. Ararat—where three countries meet: Turkey, Iran and U.S.S.R.



Berg Ararat.

## Mount Ararat— Its Majesty and Mystery



Map Locates Mt. Ararat

### 1A. The Location of Mt. Ararat:

Mt. Ararat is a snow-capped, dormant volcanic cone in Turkey. It has two peaks: **Greater Ararat** (the highest peak in Turkey with an elevation of 5,137m/16,854 ft) and **Lesser Ararat** (with an elevation of 3,896 m/12,782 ft).

The Ararat massif is about 40 km (25 mi) in diameter. The Iran-Turkey boundary skirts east of Lesser Ararat, the lower peak of the Ararat massif. It was in this area that, by the *Tehran Convention of 1932*, a border change was made in Turkey's favour, allowing it to occupy the eastern flank of Lesser Ararat.

Mount Ararat in Judeo-Christian tradition is associated with the "Mountains of Ararat" where, according to the book of Genesis, Noah's ark came to rest. It also plays a significant role in Armenian culture and irredentism.

### 2A. The Visitors' Accounts of Mt. Ararat:

M'Clintock and Strong record arresting observations of Mt. Ararat:

The mountain thus known to Europeans as Ararat consists of two immense conical elevations (one peak considerably lower than the other), towering in massive and majestic grandeur from the valley of the Aras, the ancient Araxes. Smith and Dwight give its position north  $57^{\circ}$  west of Nakhchevan, and south  $25^{\circ}$  west of Erivan (*Researches in Armenia*, p. 267); and remark, in describing it before the recent earthquake, that in no part of the world had they seen any mountain whose imposing appearance could plead half so powerfully as this a claim to the honor of having once been the stepping-stone between the old world and the new. "It appeared," says Ker Porter, "as if the hugest mountains of the world had been piled upon each other to form this one sublime immensity of earth, and rocks, and snow. The icy peaks of its double heads rose majestically into the clear and cloudless heavens; the sun blazed bright upon them, and the reflection sent forth a dazzling radiance equal to other suns. My eye, not able to rest for any length of time upon the blinding glory of its summits, wandered down the apparently interminable sides, till I could no longer trace their vast lines in the mists of the horizon; when an irrepressible impulse immediately carrying my eye upward again refixed my gaze upon the awful glare of Ararat" (*Trav. i*, 182 sq.; *ii*, 636 sq.). To the same effect Morier writes: "Nothing can be more beautiful than its shape, more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts; no hard ragged feature, no unnatural prominences; every thing is in harmony, and all combines to render it one of the sublimest objects in nature" (*Journey*, c., xvi; *Second Journey*, p. 312). Several attempts had been made to reach the top of Ararat, but few persons had got beyond the limit of perpetual snow. (*Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature*, New York: 1894, I, 358-359).



MOUNT ARARAT

## 3A. Critical Assertions Concerning the Flood:

## 1b. The liberal position:

- 1c. T. Eric Peet, *Introduction to Egypt and the Old Testament*:  
 "The story has suspicious company"---i.e., it is close to two myths which explain the diversity of language and the origin of the rainbow.

The biblical flood account is "a baseless fairy tale."

## 2c. Magnus Magnusson, rector of Edinburgh University:

"The quest for Noah's Ark is self-evidently futile because the Flood story in the Bible is obviously a legend, and a borrowed and garbled one at that (in Genesis there are apparently two Flood stories which have been conflated into one)" (*Archaeology of the Bible* [1972], p. 23).

## 2b. The local-flood proponents:

## 1c. Spokesmen of the position:

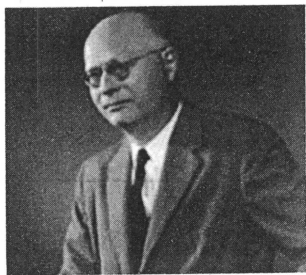
## 1d. William F. Albright:

It is remarkable that when wood was discovered on Mt. Ararat in 1969, the neoevangelical *Christianity Today* magazine (Sept. 12, 1969, p. 48) interviewed a liberal archeologist rather than a fundamentalist scholar to ask for his opinion whether the wood might be from the ark.

**WOOD ON MOUNT ARARAT INTRIGUES EXPLORERS**

Dr. William F. Albright of Johns Hopkins University, a world-renowned archaeologist and authority on ancient languages, scoffs at the idea the ark may be lying under the glacier. He told CHRISTIANITY TODAY there is no basis "either in biblical geography or in later tradition" for the claim that Mount Ararat (the mountain bearing this name in modern times) is the location of the settling of the ark. (Genesis 8:4 says the ark "rested. . . upon the *mountains* of Ararat.")

Further, Albright argues there isn't a trace of physical evidence that there was a flood of worldwide proportions around 2000 B.C. He completely dismissed the theory that the pieces of wood could be from the ark, noting that the remains of the ark, in his opinion, could not be at such a high elevation.



With all due respect to America's greatest archeologist in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Bible does locate the ark in the area of Ararat. While the book of Genesis does not specify that the ark came to rest on the highest mountain, it certainly does not exclude it. Furthermore, later tradition, indeed, attests to



many sightings of the ark. The interview shows, for one, the leaning of *Christianity Today* which appears to be more interested in opinions of liberals than observations by fundamentalists. It also evidences the possibility of prejudice on the part of the most respected scholars.

2d. Kenneth A. Kitchen:



Kenneth A. Kitchen, Egyptologist and possibly England's foremost O.T. scholar, refers to his "agnostic" position concerning the extent of the flood and the possibility of locating the ark.

An agnostic note. It is, of course, impossible to dogmatize on the extent of the flood of Mesopotamian or biblical tradition. . . Again, it is a sheer waste of time looking for remains of the ark on modern Mt. Ararat, because the biblical text does not locate it there—it clearly says, "the mountains (plural) of Ararat" in Gen. 8:4, which name covers a whole vast region. The ultimate reality behind the narrative does not rest on wild-goose-chases of that kind (*The Bible in Its World—The Bible & Archaeology Today*, p. 30).

Conclusion: The liberals assert that we are mistaken about the event of the flood; the local-flood proponents are sure we are in error about the extent of the flood. In Noah's day, men laughed at the possibility of a flood; today men laugh at the historicity of the flood.

4A. The Biblical Account:

1b. The statements of Scripture:

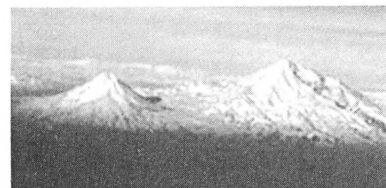
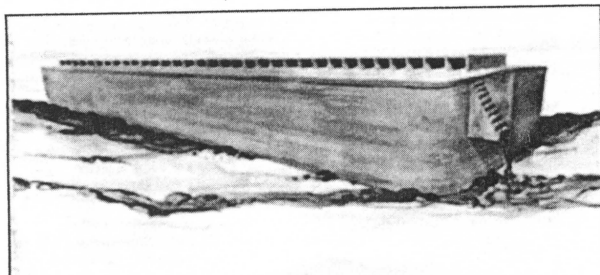
1c. The dimensions:

1d. The extent of the flood:

Gen. 6:17  
And, behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life, from under heaven; and every thing that is in the earth shall die.

Gen. 7:4  
For yet seven days, and I will cause it to rain upon the earth forty days and forty nights; and every living substance that I have made will I destroy from off the face of the earth.

Gen. 7:19  
And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered.



Gen. 7:23

And every living substance was destroyed which was upon the face of the ground, both man, and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowl of the heaven; and they were destroyed from the earth; and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark.

Gen. 8:21

And the LORD smelled a sweet savour; and the LORD said in his heart, I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake; for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; neither will I again smite any more every living thing living, as I have done.

Luke 17:27

They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, and the flood came, and destroyed them all.

2 Peter 2:5 – “And spared not the old world.”

2 Peter 3:5,6 – “The world that then was. . .perished.”

Similarly, the earth will be destroyed in the future.  
(Will this be a local or universal judgment?)

If language means anything, the flood must be understood as universal in extent. Disbelief in a world-wide flood is not a question of *interpretation* but of *inspiration*.

2d. The dimensions of the ark: Gen. 6:15

And this is the fashion which thou shalt make it of; The length of the ark shall be three hundred cubits, the breadth of it fifty cubits, and the height of it thirty cubits.

- 1e. The length: 300 cubits or 450 ft.
- 2e. The width: 50 cubits or 75 ft.
- 3e. The height: 30 cubits or 45 ft.  
(Gen. 6:16, three stories high)
- 4e. The tonnage: 43,300

2c. The duration of the flood:

- 1d. The rain endured 40 days, Gen. 7:4,12
- 2d. Noah was in the ark 371 days.



Noah Building the Ark.

2b. The support of archeology:

There are at least 269 flood traditions world-wide.

5A. The Historical Attestations of the Ark:

The extra-biblical reports of sighting the ark commence with the historian Berosus (3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.). From Berosus to the 21<sup>st</sup> century there is a steady stream of such reports of the ark's survival, almost invariably associated with Greater Ararat (Mt. Agri) on the eastern border of present-day Turkey.

- 1b. The Babylonian high priest of the Temple Bel-Murduk, **Berosus**, states that, in his time, remains of the ark could still be seen on a mountain in Armenia. The historian **Abydenos** (4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) agrees with him.
- 2b. **Nicolas Damscenus** (30 B.C.) also writes about a mountain in Armenia on which, he says, an ark was stranded after the waters of the flood receded. The Egyptian historian, **Hieronymus** relates basically the same story.

- 3b. In the book, *Antiquities of the Jews*, the well-known Jewish historian, **Flavius Josephus** (A.D. 100), wrote:

The ark rested on the top of a certain mountain in Armenia. . . However, the Armenians call this place, "The Place of Descent," for the ark being saved in that place, its remains are shown there by the inhabitants to this day. Now all the writers of barbarian histories make mention of this flood, and of this ark; among whom is Berossus the Chaldean. For when he is describing the circumstances of the flood, he goes on thus: "It is said there is still some part of this ship in Armenia, at the mountain of the Cordyaeans; and that some people carry off pieces of the bitumen, which they take away, and use chiefly as amulets for the averting of mischiefs." Hieronymus the Egyptian also, who wrote the Phoenician Antiquities, and Mnaseas, and a great many more, make mention of the same. Nay, Nicolaus of Damascus, in his ninety-sixth book, hath a particular relation about them; where he speaks thus: "There is a great mountain in Armenia, over Minyas, called Baris, upon which it is reported that many who fled at the time of the Deluge were saved; and that one who was carried in an ark came on shore upon the top of it; and that the remains of the timber were a great while preserved. This might be the man about whom Moses the legislator of the Jews wrote."

- 4b. Six other historians of note, starting with **St. Theophilus of Antioch** in A.D. 120, follow the same line. While St. Theophilus writes practically the same account as Josephus, **Epiphanius**, Bishop of Salamis (A.D. 380), states that the wood of Noah's Ark is still being shown in the land of the Kurds.

- 5b. In his volume *On a Perfect Church*, Chrysostom (c. 345-407), wrote, "Have you heard of the Flood—of that universal destruction? That was not just a threat, was it? Did it not really come to pass—was not this mighty work carried out? Do not the mountains of Armenia testify to it, where the Ark rested? And are not the remains of the Ark preserved there to this very day for our admonition?"

- 6b. These and other historical accounts must have been taken literally by **Emperor Heraclius** (A.D. 600), for in *History of the Saracenes* by Hussein El Macin of Baghdad, it says that the emperor visited the remains of the ark after he had destroyed the Persians in the city of Thenia, located close to the foot of Mt. Ararat.

- 7b. Slightly over 600 years later, the Armenian historian **Haiton** writes that "in the snow of Mt. Ararat one can see a black spot which is Noah's ark," an object which he claims to have seen personally in 1254.





J. J. F. Parrot

- 8b. Even **Marco Polo** (1234-1324) writes, “. . .and you should know that in this land of Armenia, the Ark of Noah still rests on top of a certain mountain. . .”
- 9b. **Friedrich Parrot**, a Russian physician, climbed Mt. Ararat in the company of a group of Armenians in 1829 and claimed to have discovered wood.
- 10b. In 1840, after the great earthquake, **Turkish authorities** sent teams of workers into the mountains to prepare barricades against avalanches. One of these teams reportedly discovered the prow of an ancient ship, jutting from an ice pack, revealing three rooms.
- 11b. **Archbishop Nouri**, Patriarch of the Nestorian Church in Persia, also reported to have reached the ark on April 25, 1887, and stated that its wood was “dark red.” He furthermore claimed to have entered a part jutting out of the ice.

#### 6A. The Contemporary Attempts on Ararat:

- 1b. Dr. John Warwick Montgomery, in his splendid book *The Quest for Noah's Ark*, gives much detailed information about the sightings of the ark mentioned above. Elsewhere he summarizes some of the recent testimonies:

Among the most recent testimonies are the following:

- | <u>Testimony to the Ark's Survival</u>  | <u>Source of the Testimony</u>  |
|---|---|
| i. Personally seen and climbed upon by a youthful Armenian (1902).  | Interview with the Armenian (tape-recorded).  |
| ii. Seen at close hand by a White Russian military patrol (1916-17).  | Interviews with members of the families of now-deceased soldiers on the patrol and with officers who knew them (sworn statements).  |
| iii. Explorer Hardwicke Knight comes upon a rectangular wooden framework in the ice of Ararat (1930's).   | Knight's sworn statement.   |
| iv. A boat-like form protruding from the ice on Ararat is photographed by engineer George Jefferson Greene from a helicopter (1952).  | Drawing by a fellow engineer made on the basis of the deceased Greene's no longer extant photographs.   |
| v. French amateur explorer Fernand Navarra sees under glacial ice on Ararat a boat-shaped form of the biblical dimensions of the Ark (1952), and later (1956) succeeded in obtaining some of its wood, which is definitely hand-tooled, apparently pitch- (bitumen-) impregnated, and at least 5,000 years old. | Navarra's accounts in his two books ( <i>L'Expedition au Mont Ararat; J'ai trouve l'Arche de Noe</i> ); personal interview with him and examination of the wood; wood analysis reports from the Forestry Institute of Research and Experimentation, Madrid, Spain, and from the Prehistory Institute of the University of Bordeaux's Faculty of Sciences. |

He concludes:

Because of the powerful nature of this circumstantial evidence, I myself have been on Mount Ararat four times (August, 1970, 1971, and 1972; April, 1973), ascending to the peak of this exceedingly high (5,165 m./16,946 ft.) and treacherous peak on



# The New Adventure on Ararat

by Dr. Randall Price

August 17, 1970. Ararat overlooks the Turkish-Russian border and is in a region controlled by the Turkish military; it has therefore been impossible, sad to say, to obtain government permissions to carry out the kind of extensive on-site research required to confirm past testimonies and bring about a firm discovery.

(Proceedings of the Ninth International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, April 15-19, 1974, Ann Arbor, p. 913).

2b. The efforts of Randall Price, of World of the Bible Ministries.

Randy and his team have been several times to Mt. Ararat in recent years, Randy has shared his impressive experiences and interesting slides at the Pre-Trib Conference in Dallas in December of 2010 and 2011. He has engaged personnel from NASA as well as obtained real time satellite data which allowed him and his team to localize a two-hundred-foot-long manmade object near the top of the mountain. He had hoped to continue his research in the summer of 2012. The pictures he shared in December 2011 showed a dark object beneath the ice as well as Randy and his team digging through the ice to reach whatever that mysterious object might be. Who knows what will come to the fore? Even if it is not wood from the ark, what handmade lumber would be deposited at an altitude of some 14,000 feet many miles away from the nearest town and trees? For Randy's search efforts, note the two articles appended to this outline and consult recent information under The World of the Bible Ministries.



7A. A Tentative Assessment:

1b. The opinion of the experts:

1c. **Robert C. Faylor**, Director of the Arctic Institute of North America commented: "We need objective appraisal to strengthen the findings. I can't explain how wood that size and age could get to that height... Whatever is there is going to be of great archeological interest."

2c. **Gilbert H. Grosvenor**, late editor of the *National Geographical Magazine*, once remarked: "If the Ark of Noah is ever discovered, it will be the greatest event since the resurrection of Christ: and it will alter all the currents of scientific thought."

2b. The antiquity of the wood:

Gen. 6:14 states that the ark was covered with pitch within and without. The wood discovered by Fernand Navarra is penetrated by some foreign pitch-like substance which makes accurate dating extremely difficult, if not impossible. The estimated age for this wood is 1300-5000 years. It is white oak wood. The closest tree is **150 miles** away, the closest white oak trees **600 miles** away from the location where Navarra discovered the wood.

3b. The location of the ark:

Most sightings have concentrated on the northeast side of Mt. Ararat. Remote sensing from satellites have located a large foreign object on the edge of the Ahora Gorge.

- 4b. The difficulties of exploring Mt. Ararat:  
The weather on the mountain makes exploration possible only about eight weeks out of the year. The mountain itself is a volatile volcano. Navarra describes the danger:

Mt. Ararat being a volcanic mountain is strewn with millions of rocks which even the shout of a human voice can cause a landslide and alter the appearance of the mountain on a daily basis, making it extremely difficult for climbing. More than once Navarra and his son narrowly escaped from huge boulders rolling down the mountainside (*Noah's Ark: I Touched It*, p. 12f.).

- 5b. The reason for past failures:  
Constant turmoil within the Turkish government, the animosity of the Kurdish farmers in the area against the Turks and all foreigners and the suspicion formerly of the Soviets at the foot of Mt. Ararat have prevented any large-scale exploration of the mountain.

Violet Cummings, a frequent traveler to the mountain, mournfully reports:

It must be recognized that the geographical position of Mount Ararat, and its highly sensitive military location on the very borders of its powerful and atheistic Soviet neighbor to the north has no doubt been one of the most potent and increasingly frustrating deterrents to every organized attempt to re-discover the Ark in recent years (*Noah's Ark: Fact or Fable?* pp. 311-312).

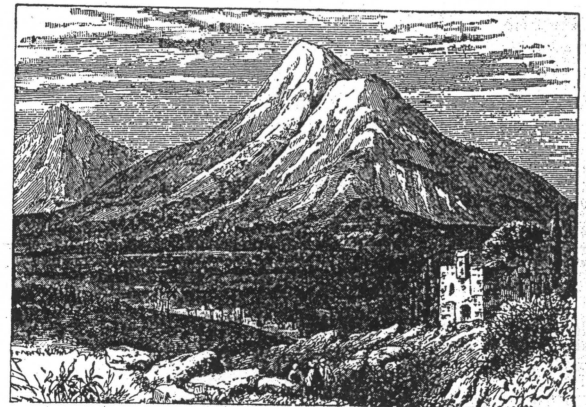
- 6b. The conclusion from the evidence:

After all is said and done, is the ark on Mt. Ararat? LaHaye and Morris, after sifting the wealth of evidence, give a positive verdict:

#### A Reasonable Conclusion

Logicians wisely tell us "the accuracy of a conclusion is dependent on the accuracy of the major premise and each additional premise." We believe Noah's Ark exists today encased in snow and ice somewhere up in the mountains of Ararat. We invite you to examine each of our premises and reach your own conclusions.

**MAJOR PREMISE:** The Ark of Noah is a fact of history! This fact is supported by the Bible, Jesus Christ, the apostles, universal flood stories, ancient flood inscriptions, and geological evidence that throughout the earth there was indeed a worldwide Flood.



Mount Ararat.

**PREMISE:** Preservation of the Ark by freezing is possible. The ice region on upper Ararat could easily have set in within a few years after the Flood. The unique "gopher wood" from which Noah made the Ark, and which seems to have no known counterpart in post-flood days, carefully covered with "pitch" (probably as a preservative against water and deterioration) may have provided a protective coating, increasing this potentiality. To our knowledge, no scientific arguments have been proposed showing that preservation of the Ark by freezing is impossible.

**PREMISE:** Several honorable men in relatively modern times claim to have seen the Ark. Since the giant explosion of 1840 and the avalanche of 1883, there have been increasing reports by individuals, from Haji the Armenian, Nouri the Nestorian from Malabar, India, Resli the Turk, Greene the American, Navarra the Frenchman, and almost 200 other individuals—all of whose stories have many common details in spite of the glacial changes that understandably alter the body of ice that usually hides the Ark from view. Such similarity, without the possibility of collusion, seems most unlikely unless the Ark is really there.

**PREMISE:** Three men have found hand-hewn timbers in that area—150 miles from the nearest tree. Sir James Bryce (1876), Hardwicke Knight (1936), and Fernand Navarra (1955). The latter two reported vast amounts of timbers in the area, and Navarra's wood tested out to be of ancient vintage.

**CONCLUSION:** That Noah's Ark has been preserved; on certain occasions it has been sighted and is still up there covered with an icy mantle.

**PREDICTION:** That someday, when climatic conditions are just right, a significantly long dry, hot spell will melt that icy mantle back, at a time when the political conditions below are stable enough to allow a research team to methodically investigate the area—the Ark of Noah will be found.

We hope—and we believe—it will be soon!  
(*The Ark on Ararat*, 261-262)

## CHRISTIANITY TODAY

Greater Ararat. He described that exploration in his book *L'Expedition au Mont Ararat* (1953). After attaining the summit of Ararat on August 14, 1952, Navarra and his companion began to search for traces of the ark. Here is his account of what they saw:

It was August seventeenth—we had reached an altitude of 13,800 feet and the enormous ice cap stretched before us. . . We were surrounded by whiteness, stretching into the distance, yet beneath our eyes was this astonishing patch of blackness within the ice, its outlines sharply defined. Fascinated and intrigued, we began straightway to trace out its shape, mapping out its limits foot by foot: two progressively incurving lines were revealed, which were clearly defined for a distance of three hundred cubits, before meeting in the heart of the glacier. The shape was unmistakably that of a ship's hull: on either side the edges of the patch curved like the gunwales of a great boat.

JULY 2, 1971



A crude sketch by Chardin in 1686 showing Ark located on northeastern side of Ararat as described to him by the natives at that time.

## 8A. The Eschatological Anticipation:

McFarlane shows the design and the devastation of the universal flood:

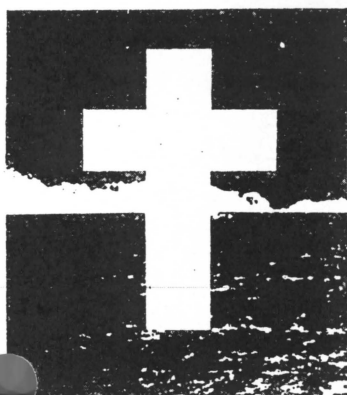
These causes may be described in one sense as natural, inasmuch as it was by the opening up of the fountains of the great deep, and of the "windows of heaven," that the deluge was brought upon the earth; but, in a moral or religious sense, it must be regarded as the doing of Jehovah, who, for good and sufficient reasons, after this manner determined well nigh to depopulate the world. Hence it is written, "Behold I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth." Herein the divine glory is asserted. Again, "God looked upon the earth, and saw that it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth. And God said unto Noah, The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence through them: and, behold, I will destroy them with the earth." Herein the connection between the flood and the existence of moral evil is emphatically stated, and not of extensive moral evil only, but of almost *universal* moral evil: "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great on the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." These descriptions must be literally understood. Human nature, in itself, was not only universally depraved in all its powers and faculties, but all the human beings then living were partakers of such depravity, excepting one family. What must have been the extent of a degeneracy, to correspond with such an account, and the judgment inflicted upon it, we cannot conceive. Bad as the world has often been since, and bad, after all, as it is still, it appears that the wickedness of man has never produced like enormities. It is nowhere recorded, nor does the history of the world justify us in conceiving that it could be truthfully recorded, that, excepting at that period, "God repented that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him to his heart" (McFarlane, 20-21).

- 1b. Biblically, the ark is a **signal of destruction** (2 Peter 2:5; 3:6,7). Christ predicted that world judgment would come as it did in the days of Noah (Matt. 24:37-39; Luke 17:26-27).
- 2b. The ark is also a **symbol of deliverance**. Jesus Christ is the ark of safety for the believer. As Noah and his family were delivered from the flood through the ark, so the believer will be delivered by Christ before the tribulation.

John Morris of the Institute of Creation Research has well stated that if the ark were discovered,

Christians would have unlimited opportunities to explain that the ark was God's gracious method of salvation for the believers of a previous world in a time of great rejection and consequent judgment. Those on board were placed in a new and better world after the flood.

Since the Bible identifies Noah's Ark as a "type" of Christ (1 Pet. 3:20,21; Matt. 24:36-39), the ark's discovery, properly explained, would focus the attention of the world on Jesus Christ, our present-day Ark, God's present, gracious method of salvation for believers, those who have turned to Him during this time of great rejection. Those on board this Ark (placed there by belief in Him as their personal Saviour) will escape the





coming judgment and be placed in a new and better world hereafter.  
([http://www.worldofthebible.com/Arch\\_update.html](http://www.worldofthebible.com/Arch_update.html))

- 3b. The ark may be a **sign for doubters**. Who knows whether God will not allow men to discover the ark as a sign and warning to doubters. Perhaps the excessive heat of the tribulation period would bring to light the remains of the ark for all to see. God who never judges without warning, may permit this one final sign to a Christ-rejecting mankind. One can imagine what the discovery of a ship the size of an aircraft carrier at the altitude of 14,000 ft. on Mt. Ararat would do to the skeptics, scoffers and scientists supporting evolution!

Die Sintflut.



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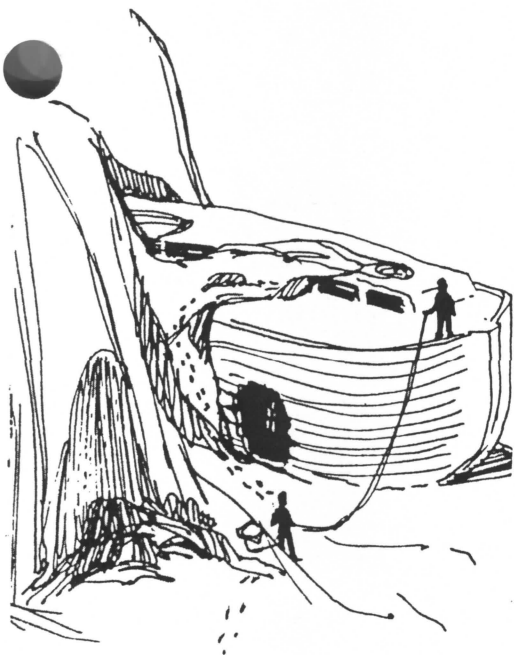
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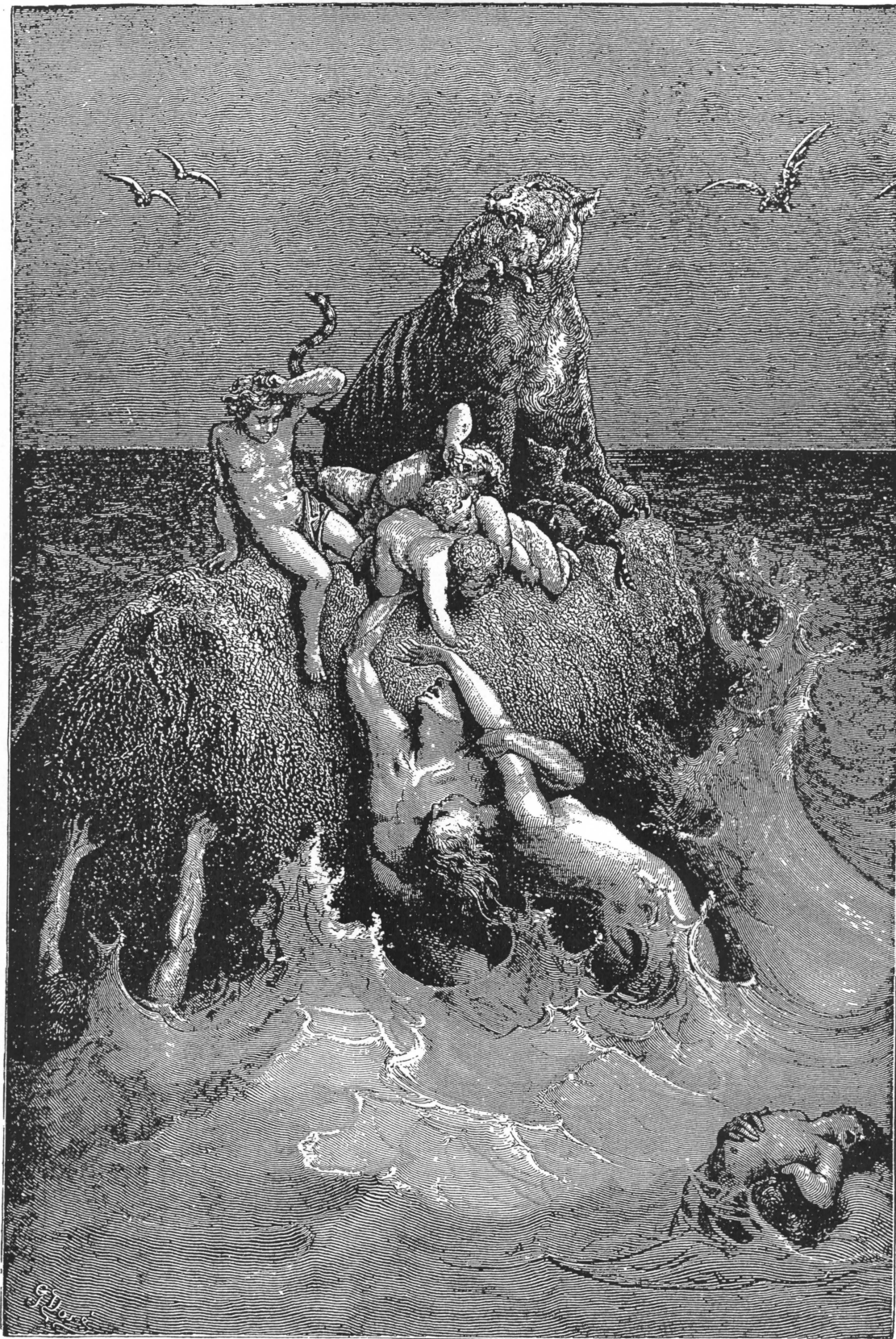
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Newspaper clippings from the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, and several other papers around the world tell the story of a group of Turkish explorers who climbed the mountain in 1883 and stumbled onto the ark of Noah. After receiving the explorer's report, the Turkish government sent an expedition consisting of several Turks and one English commissioner.

Upon climbing the mountain, they found the ark and entered it through a hole in the side wall. After de-icing the first three compartments, they reported that inside were cages large enough to keep animals. Carved in an ancient language on the side wall of the third compartment was a ship's log—certainly a fascinating report from those who were eye witnesses in 1883.





“ My Spirit Shall not Always Strive with Man.”





Noahs Dankspter.





Fall/Winter 2008

Vol. 10, No. 1

# WORLD OF THE BIBLE NEWS & VIEWS

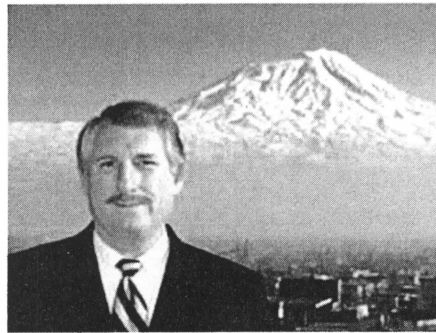
NEWSLETTER OF WORLD OF THE BIBLE MINISTRIES, INC.

## The New Adventure on Ararat

by Dr. Randall Price

Back in the summer of 1972 I had the invitation to join an expedition in search of Noah's Ark on Mt. Ararat. The expedition was to be directed by Dr. John Morris, son of Dr. Henry Morris whose book *The Genesis Flood* was the first Christian book I had read as a new believer. The invitation had come to my friend Roger Losier and me as last minute replacements for one of the team leaders, Mike Turnage, who had developed a heart murmur and had to drop out. As a college student I had already been hired to work at a Christian youth camp that paid \$300 for the entire summer. Before me was the daunting task of raising, in a matter of only two weeks, \$1,500 for the trip to Turkey and the climb up Mt. Ararat. Roger made it and I didn't, but one reading of John Morris' book *Adventure on Ararat* that recounted the expedition, told me I was glad I hadn't! The team had been shot at, robbed, and struck by lightning that temporarily paralyzed them, and possibly contributed to John's later development of Multiple Sclerosis. Knowing my own penchant for disaster, I'm sure that had the Lord allowed me to go on that trip it would have been my pathway to heaven! Still, in the years that passed, I never stopped regretting that I had not been able to go to Mt. Ararat!

Move ahead with me to October 2008, some 36 years after the "adventure on Ararat" as I find myself looking up at the summit of Mt. Ararat in climbing gear. I cannot understand the ways of the Lord, for my 56 year-old body is not the same as the 20 year-old body that *could* have climbed the mountain back in 1972. I know this because my 23 year-old son Jon climbed in front of me (*far* in front of me!) to our 14,000 foot site on one of the mountain's glaciers. Despite coming in last place, I made it! Yet, this is just the beginning of the



October 2008 Expedition Team



"new adventure on Ararat" that lies ahead. But before we go there, let me bring you up to date on this amazing story.

For more than 25 years former Continental Airlines Captain Richard Bright has been on a search for the Ark. After so many years, this godly gentleman who has financed his own expeditions, was only a few months ago led by a local mountaineer (with whom he had long worked) to meet a Kurdish shepherd who claimed to have seen the Ark. More than that, this shepherd, when he was a boy had climbed on top of the Ark and looked into an opening. Inside he saw rows of wooden "columns" (probably support beams/posts). He was now prepared to take Richard to the very site! In itself, this is a

phenomenal event, for never in the history of Ark research has a living witness actually taken an Ark researcher to the very spot of his sighting!

Richard climbed to the site with this shepherd in September, and after descending the mountain, personal responsibilities in the states called him home, preventing a second climb. As Providence would have it, our team (myself, my son Jon, geologist Don Patton, and Don Campbell) was already in Turkey following up another Ark lead and was invited to do the follow-up expedition. On September 30 we started our ascent with the shepherd and the mountaineer, making base camp at 10,000 feet to spend the night in pup tents on packed snow at about 15 degrees below zero. The next morning (October 1) we started our six-hour climb to the glacier, balancing on the snow-covered and unstable volcanic boulders strewn on the path before us (what Richard Bright calls "that miserable rock pile"). The snow was knee to waist deep (sometimes deeper!), and trudging through it was painful. Finally, we made it to the sunlit summit before us (not the summit of the mountain, but of a ridge near a glacier), and the shepherd pointed out the area where as a boy he had walked on the Ark.

The site today is covered by a landslide of boulders, the remains of two peaks that we believe were blasted by the Turkish military in the 1990s either to eradicate PKK (Kurdish rebel) hideouts or, possibly to cover the known location of the remains of at least a part of the Ark (possibly even then covered by ice); the search for which had been increasingly attracting "religious people" to the mountain since the 1980s. An explosives expert on our team (Don Campbell) confirmed that the evidence

*Continued on page 3*

**New Adventure on Ararat**  
Continued...

was consistent with an explosion and other members of Richard Bright's team had earlier discovered remains of shell casings at the site and even an unexploded shell. Climbing on to the rubble, the shepherd stood above the very spot where he says he walked on top of the Ark in his youth. He estimated there was about 60 feet of rock now covering the ice under which the structure lies. Even though we could not see anything, the zealous conviction of this Kurdish shepherd was quite contagious and we all felt the rush of excitement that we could be ourselves standing on the Ark!

Of course, at this point in time, the only "proof" we have is the shepherd's story; however, I find it hard to doubt his sincerity for a number of reasons. First, he is a devoutly religious Muslim and will not take a single cent for his participation in this work. He believes by showing us the Ark he will fulfill the good deed he must do before he dies. Second, I interviewed him for two hours, asking through our interpreter every question I could to trip him up and expose a contradiction in his story. He has never been to school, cannot read or write, and has never been to more than three nearby villages in his life.

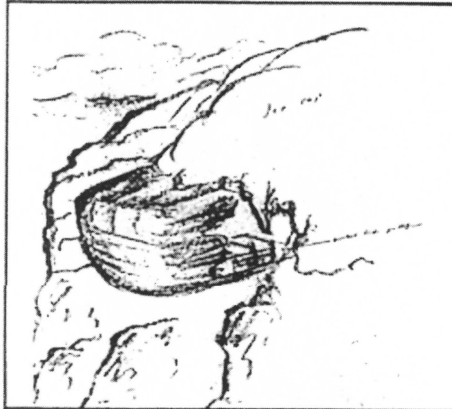
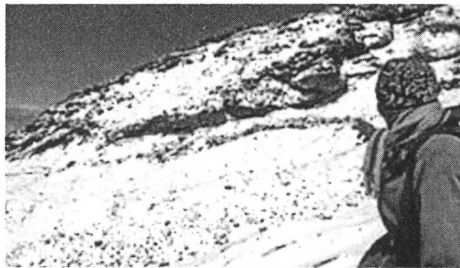
He said that he did not know it was the Ark when he first saw it, but thought it was a big house. Only later in life did he hear about the story of Noah and the Flood from the Qur'an and realized it was the Ark he had seen. He did not go inside when he was a boy because a friend with him scared him by telling him a bear might be inside (bears frequent the mountain). Ever since he had wanted to get back to the Ark, but military restrictions to certain areas of the mountain prevented him from returning to the site. This summer the mountaineer was able to negotiate with some of the authorities to make their climb (and ours) possible. Third, his description of the Ark was accurate and consistent with two of the most reputable Ark eyewitness accounts as described below.

After my interview I showed him a number of sketches made by alleged eyewitnesses and drawings made from their descriptions of the Ark. He rejected most all of them (evidence he was not simply trying to please or agree with us), but was excited about two in particular - a drawing of the Ark as described by the Armenian George Hagopian (during his visit to it in 1904), and later rendered by artist Alfred Lee, and a sketch made by Army/Air Force navigation expert and pilot Vince Will after he had seen the



*For more than 25 years former Continental Airlines Captain Richard Bright has been on a search for the Ark.*

structure during a WWII flight where the aircraft commander decided to descend around the mountain while preparing a landing at the now Armenian airport of Yerevan. The year was 1943, and Vince was a member of the crew who witnessed the sighting. They had actually purposely searched for the Ark in the flight around the mountain, having heard that other pilots had seen the structure on a previous flight. This experience of witnessing the Ark protruding from a glacier so affected him that he later became a minister (and, providentially, a close friend of Richard Bright). After I left the interview, the



*Above: The shepherd pointing to the place where he saw it in his teens. Below: The eyewitness sketch from another source that the shepherd picked from other artist's drawings as what he remembered.*

interpreter told me he had a hard time convincing the shepherd that I had not been there and seen the Ark because I had real pictures of it! The interpreter explained that they were simply artist's drawings, but had been based on real sightings, like his. There is much more to this interview and the story behind it, which I hope to be able to reveal in the future. But what does the present hold?

As I write these words, permits are being negotiated to bring heavy equipment into the

site and start removing the rocks covering the structure the shepherd says is buried below. In addition, our team wants to ascend to the glacier on the summit above where we believe subsurface radar data shows another section of the Ark deep beneath the ice. We believe that the Ark was broken into two or more pieces by the earthquake of 1840 that deepened and enlarged the Ahora Gorge on the northern face. The pieces that may be in the radar image could be associated with the structure seen by the shepherd at the lower elevation and probably slid down the glacier and rested in the valley (now filled with collapsed debris). The intent is to use special ice-melting gear to cut a passage to the anomaly in order to take samples and confirm it is a wooden structure. These works will be part of an expedition planned for this summer. More urgent, however, is the need to raise funds to secure the permit by the middle of December. There is an official who has favored this work. Again, by God's direction, he is one of the rare, undisclosed Christians who is in the midst of a country that is 99.9% Muslim! However, he is to retire in the not too distant future and upon his retirement he will lose access to his authority to grant, or influence the peer authorities who will grant the permits. Moreover, he is the one who negotiates with the authorities who allow our team to work in these areas under strict military control. Without immediate funds for this man the permits cannot be obtained and our expedition cannot take place.

We believe God raised this man to his office for such a time as this and believe that God brought our unique team together for this moment and that we were all led to the shepherd—the only living eyewitness to the Ark that is known—at just this time. We must also believe that his retirement and the short time we have to raise the necessary funds are also in God's timetable! Therefore, we believe the Lord will provide the necessary funds to see this vital work accomplished. The amount needed is \$19,000 for the shepherd's site and \$37,000 for the higher more difficult glacier site. These funds are only to get the permission to carry out the expedition in these sensitive sites.

Gilbert Grosvenor, the first editor of *National Geographic* allegedly declared, "The discovery of Noah's Ark would be the greatest archaeological find in human history, the greatest event since the resurrection of Christ, and it would alter all the currents of scientific thought." Could we be on the threshold of uncovering this incredible discovery and being a part

*Continued on page 5*

shall live, I, Gabriel, command you." For Professor Knohl, this account of a suffering, dying, and resurrected messiah from before the birth of Jesus suggests that the story of Jesus' death and resurrection was not unique but part of a recognized Jewish tradition at the time. Such concepts are indeed found in less explicit form in the Dead Sea Scrolls and in other apocryphal and pseudepigraphical documents from the pre-Christian era, although this is the first text to use the expression "after three days" in relation to a messianic resurrection.

Professor Knohl said in our conference that "This should shake our basic view of Christianity since it runs contrary to nearly all [Christian] scholarship." His reason for making this declaration came from his exclusive acquaintance with higher critical scholarship (such as the Jesus School), which has claimed that Jesus did not rise from the dead and that the resurrection was a much later theological interpolation made by the church, since such a concept did not exist in Jesus' day. However, what he thinks will shake up [liberal] Christianity in fact confirms evangelical Christianity, which has always understood the core of the gospel message to be that Jesus died and rose after three days "according to the scriptures" (1 Corinthians 15:3-4). Although the professor believes that church theologians borrowed this Jewish concept and put it in Jesus' mouth when He

predicted His suffering and resurrection in the Gospels, a more plausible (and biblical) understanding is that such an extra-biblical text simply corroborates the affirmation of Jesus and the Apostles that "the things which God announced beforehand by the mouth of all the prophets, that His Christ should suffer, He has thus fulfilled" (Acts 3:18; cf. Acts 17:3). Indeed, Jesus found this concept in many of the prophets, including the Prophet Jonah whose "three days" inside the great fish He saw as the pattern ("the sign of Jonah") for His own three days in the tomb (Luke 11:29-32). Even though the concept exists in extra-biblical texts, this can be best explained by their earlier presence in biblical prophetic texts such as Isaiah (53) and Daniel (9), upon which many such apocryphal texts depend, as does the Gabriel text with its allusions to Daniel (8). Jewish-rooted interpretations, such as that in evangelical Christianity, finds no problem with the Jewish messianic hope contained in the Gabriel Revelation.

Therefore, despite Professor Knohl's misunderstanding of Christianity's understanding of Jesus' own messianic consciousness, he is right when he argues (he thinks against Christian scholarship) that Jesus shed His blood for the redemption of national Israel. True, He shed His blood for the Gentiles also, but the Gabriel text reminds us that Jesus, as the Jewish Messiah, came to "save His people from their

sins" (Matthew 1:21) and will come again as a Risen Savior to fulfill this mission when "all Israel shall be saved" (Romans 11:26-27). With the Gabriel Revelation we have another archaeological attestation of the accuracy and authenticity of the text of the New Testament. 🌟

#### **New Adventure on Ararat** Continued...

of ushering in a new era of evidence with which the unbelieving world will have to contend? We can only know the answer if we can complete the expedition this summer. If you can help in any way you can make your checks to World of the Bible Ministries so you will be able get a tax-deductible receipt for your donation. We will immediately send every cent of your donation to Richard Bright of Ark Search LLC for distribution to the official in Turkey. Please remember that this contribution is only for the Noah's Ark project and that World of the Bible Ministries has its own need for support at this time. Above all, please pray that the Lord will honor our efforts to reveal His glory on the mountains of Ararat and that if it is His time to have the Ark discovered that He would grant wisdom to our team! 🌟

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## REPORT ON THE ARK SEARCH LLC EXPEDITION TO MT. ARARAT JULY-AUGUST 2009

More of the Summer Story with Pictures

By Randall Price

In July the team of the Noah's Ark Search LLC Expedition began their arduous climb and excavation of two sites on Mt. Ararat in eastern Turkey. Headed by Richard Bright, a retired airline captain and a 30 plus year veteran of expeditions in search of the Ark, this first season was based on some of the most exciting research ever made for such expeditions. The lower site at 14,000 feet was based on a living eyewitness who took our team to the place where 40 years earlier he had seen and walked on a wooden structure protruding from the glacier. Our upper site at 16,800 feet was based on satellite data of two very large organic man-made anomalies lying under the glacier in the eastern plateau.

Work at the lower site began in June extending roads previously cut by the military. Workers were brought



*Randall at the Summit*

to move the rock pile covering the glacier in which the wooden structure was seen by the shepherd. Work at the upper site began in mid-July with our team scaling the summit and establishing a high camp near the site of the anomaly. Severe weather, even for MT. Ararat at this time of the year, consisting of winds of 100 mph and blizzard conditions, destroyed our tents and twice forced our team off

the mountain. We returned with a pre-fabricated house that we constructed on the eastern plateau. This enabled a small team to live at the site and to begin digging a test hole into the glacier. Despite continued difficult weather, the team dug a test hole to 18 feet and water began to ooze up from below. This may be an indication that we are in the vicinity of the anomaly as a darker mass under the ice would absorb heat and melt



*Clearing the site for work*

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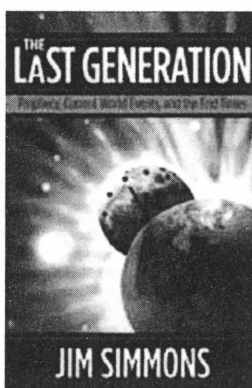
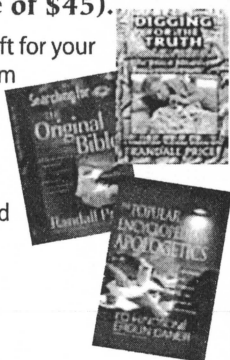
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able argument for this generation alive today being the last generation". A thorough and current prophetic primer for anyone wanting a good overview of end times prophecy.

**The Last Generation - \$15.95 plus S&H**





*Randall cutting the hole*

the ice around it. This could also be evidence of a thermal vent, as the mountain is volcanic and partially active.

Political problems at the lower site in July forced our workers from this area and eventually forced our team off of the upper site at the end of August. Several members of our team, including Richard Bright, returned in October to try and wait out the political situation and get back to the lower site. However, by late November the political situation had worsened

as had weather conditions, requiring the team to return to the U.S.

Upon return to the U.S. our satellite operator determined that our test hole was only 30 feet from the anomaly and new information was gained from another satellite photo of a possible structure above the shepherd site. The team will return for a second season this coming August. The team will bring with them a radar expert who will make a 3-D image of the eastern plateau in order to produce a visual record of the anomalies at the upper site and excavation work will commence. With the political situation resolved and permits in place we will return with workers to remove the rocks and excavate beneath the glacier. We are quite certain that if the authorities cooperate and funding is secure that we will make a discovery in these areas. Please pray for the team as they make plans for the summer expedition. If

you wish to make a tax-deductible donation toward the work, please make your gift to World of the Bible Ministries and earmark it for Noah's Ark Search LLC. We have a pledge for a matching gift of up to \$75,000, so we encourage your end of the year donation as it will be doubled at this time! 🌍



*The hole at twelve feet*

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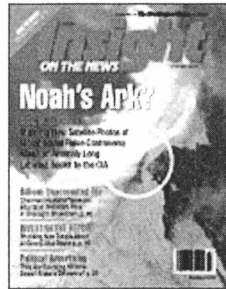
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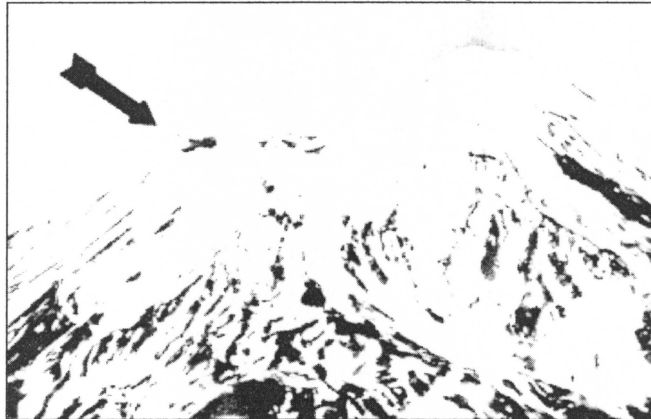
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## **Anomaly or Noah's Ark?**

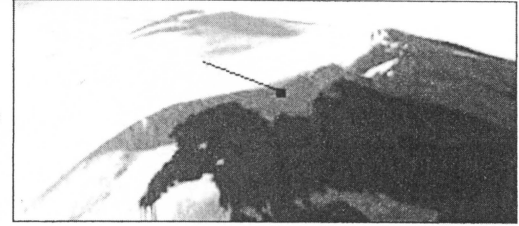
November 20, 2000 COVER STORY The Mystery on Mt. Ararat The CIA classified as secret the U-2 and satellite photos of the "Mt. Ararat Anomaly." Is it Noah's Ark? Insight has commissioned its own satellite photos. By Timothy W. Maier

## **Ararat Anomaly**



Much of the credit for obtaining the Ararat Anomaly photos goes to Porcher Taylor. The 1949 photo above was released to Mr. Taylor on March, 14, 1995, who requested the DIA photos using the Freedom of Information Act.

While camping on the Western Plateau in 1989, Bob Garbe and I stood just above the Ararat Anomaly. Compare our 1989 photo of the Ararat Anomaly area with the one above. The 1989 photo seems to show the Anomaly covered by a wave of ice, but notice the ice meltback below the object is much greater in our photo than in the 1949 photo?



Close-up view of the 1987 Anomaly photo provided by John McIntosh.



Close-up view of the 1949 Ararat Anomaly

Porcher Taylor has written a 15-page summary about the Ararat Anomaly, and has given me permission to publish here on the Web. You can read the Washington Times article below or jump to [Porcher Taylor's Ararat Anomaly Summary](#).

Unfortunately, since the Washington Times article, many other newspapers around the world have picked up the story, only to over-sensationalize it. Here are a few examples: SPY-IN-THE SKY PHOTOS SHOW REMAINS OF THE ARK; CIA no longer keeping Ark dark; Ark Of Noah Visible; etc.

### Analysis of 1949 Ararat Anomaly Photographs by Jim Hays

I understand that the Anomaly images have been transferred from the DIA to the [National Archives and Records Administration](#) If you want your own copies of anomaly photos, you need to request aerial photographs of Mount Ararat located at 39 degrees 42' 10" North and 44 degrees 16' 30" East, and located at approximately 15,000 to 15,500 feet, 1-2 km west of the summit. Previous images (5), were taken June 17, 1949, and were previously at the the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), then released to the NARA.

[Matthew Kneisler's web page](#), has a section on Noah's Ark: Satellite Imagery that has alot of information about the quest for Anomaly photos.

### 11-18-97 Washington Times Article

#### **CIA spy photos sharpen focus on Ararat Anomaly**

By Bill Gertz  
**THE WASHINGTON TIMES**

In the secret world of intelligence, it goes by the bland name of the "Ararat Anomaly." But former intelligence officials say soon-to-be-released U.S. spy photographs of the odd formation high on Turkey's Mount Ararat could reveal something far more explosive: the remnants of Noah's Ark, the ancient vessel from the Bible that safely preserved a pair of every creature on Earth in the midst of a global flood.

"The pictures are real clear. You see the whole summit and lots of rock formations," said Dino A. Brugioni, a retired CIA photographic specialist who was directed to study the high-resolution photographs of the unusual Mount Ararat

site two decades ago.

A series of images snapped by a U-2 spy plane at the end of a 3,000-mile reconnaissance flight from what was then the Soviet Union to Turkey caught the attention of a photo interpreter in his section.

"We measured things, but none of them fell within the dimensions given in the Bible," he said. "If you didn't have the biblical dimensions in cubits, you could pick up those pictures and say they look like a ship. But when you measure it, it doesn't come out right. ... At no time did we say we saw an ark."

For more than two decades, highflying U.S. reconnaissance aircraft and satellites routinely photographed the "Ararat Anomaly" site. But over the next few months, the CIA will begin releasing more detailed high-resolution spy pictures of the distinctive formation near the summit.

High-level U.S. government interest in the search for Noah's Ark led to a study by the CIA's National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC) of the Ararat Anomaly back in the 1970s, and the Defense Intelligence Agency conducted a second, more recent analysis.

The Bible in Genesis tells of God's command to Noah to build an ark 300 cubits in length, 50 cubits wide and 30 cubits high. (A cubit is an ancient measurement of about 20 inches, making the ark approximately 500 feet long, 83.3 feet wide, and 50 feet high.)

God then made it rain for 40 days "and the waters increased and bore up the ark and it rose high above the earth ... so mightily upon the earth that all the high mountains under the heavens were covered," the Bible says.

According to the CIA, the U-2 photographs of the Ararat Anomaly will be released in the next few months as part of a batch of hundreds of thousands of spy photographs taken on U-2 and SR-71 spy plane missions between the 1950s and mid-1970s.

CIA spokesman Tom Crispell said the release of the U-2 photographs will contain pictures of the Ararat Anomaly. But other photos taken by KH-9 and KH-11 high-resolution spy satellites are not likely to be made public any time soon, intelligence sources said.

Getting the public to see the photographs of Mount Ararat has been a four-year quest for Porcher L. Taylor III, a University of Richmond professor who first heard rumors about the spy pictures of Noah's Ark as a cadet at West Point in 1973.

"Although it is remote that the Ark could survive for 4,500 years in a moving glacier, some CIA photo interpreters have not ruled this out," Mr. Taylor said.

"It doesn't really matter what the anomaly may be," he added. "The CIA has photographic evidence that can shed light on the enduring mystery of Mount Ararat, and it has a duty to the public, archaeology and the scientific community to release all of its Ararat Anomaly file, be it photos of a bunch of rocks or a nautical structure of unknown origin."

Jews and Christians shouldn't be the only ones interested, the professor said. The Quran also mentions the Ark, and several ancient historians, dating back to 275 B.C., have written of a vessel and timbers from a ship being spotted near the summit.



Mr. Taylor said his interest in the formation increased when the late George Carver, a respected top CIA official, told a gathering in Florida several years ago "that there were clear indications that there was something up on Mount Ararat which was rather strange," according to a transcript of his remarks.

Since then, Mr. Taylor has mounted a concerted campaign to win the release of the aircraft and spy satellite photos under the Freedom of Information Act.

The effort bore fruit when the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1995 released aerial photographs of the curved formation located about 1 and a half miles below the western summit of the almost 17,000-foot peak. The photos were taken by an Air Force plane on June 17, 1949.

The DIA also produced an analysis of the anomaly for Mr. Porcher using the images and a composite "stereo enlargement." The report described the unusual site as a combination of shadows, ice and snow.

"The accumulated ice and snow along this precipice obviously fall down the side of mountain at frequent intervals, often leaving long linear facades," the report says. "It appears that the 'anomaly' is one of these linear facades in the glacial ice underlying more recently accumulated ice and snow.

"Further, the tone and texture of the 'anomaly' and avalanche debris immediately below are consistent with that of the shadowed snow, ice and debris prevalent along the face of the precipice."

But other former intelligence officials said later photographs, including those produced by the KH-11 series of spy satellites, provide better views.

A former high-ranking U.S. intelligence official who has seen a satellite photograph of the site produced around 1973 said analysts at the time were surprised when close-ups revealed what looked like three large curved wooden beams -- resembling part of the hull of a boat -- protruding from the snow.

"They sort of curved over and formed up what would have been the bow of something or other poking out of the ice," the former official said, speaking on the condition of anonymity.

Enlargements of the spy photographs also produced what appeared to be "striations" on the formation that gave the appearance of what was once wood, he said.

One analyst wanted to believe "very badly" that the structure in the photographs was Noah's Ark, but other interpreters prevailed in concluding "it was just rock," he said.

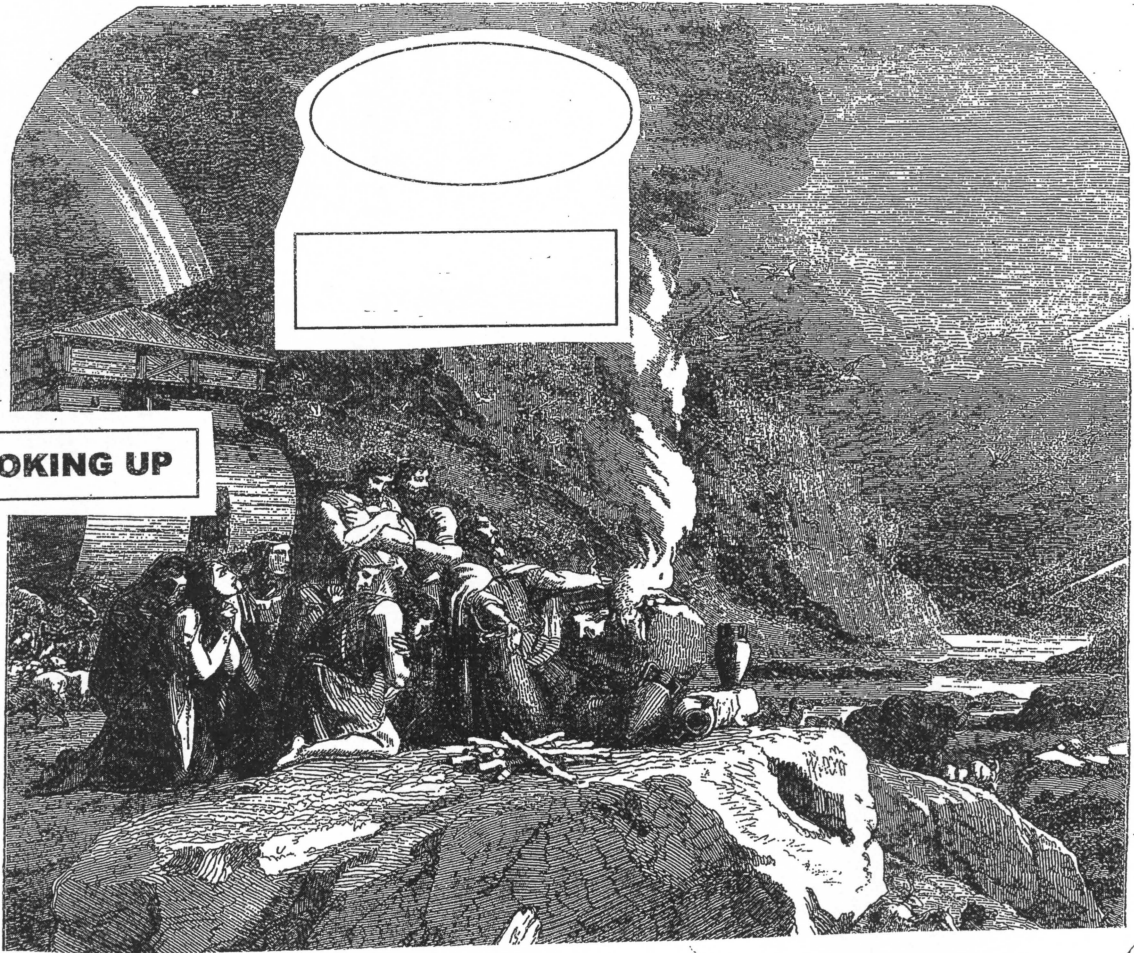
"I was skeptical on the advice of my experts," he added. "But I have felt from the beginning the thing ought to be looked at more carefully. It's worth looking into."

The search for the ark on Mount Ararat has been greatly complicated after the Turkish government closed off the area to visitors, Mr. Taylor said. The government cited problems with Kurdish rebels and the site's proximity to borders with Iran and Armenia.

In 1991, five archaeologists near the mountain were kidnapped by Kurdish rebels -- the same year the Turks closed Mount Ararat to outside visitors.

The mountain is permanently snow-capped and is often covered in clouds. The peak rises 16,945 feet and is located not far from the Armenian and Iranian borders.

# THE SPIRITUAL LESSON FROM THE NARRATIVE

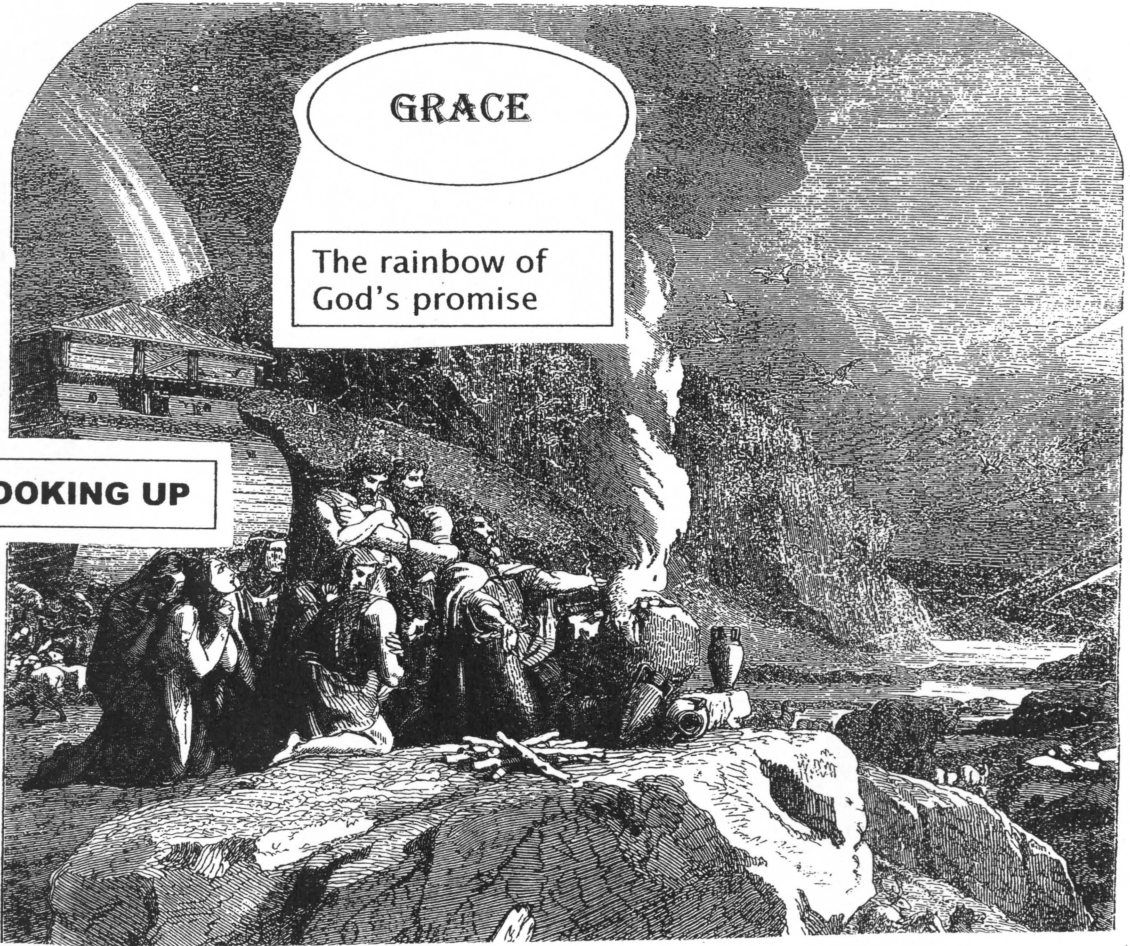


**LOOKING UP**



**LOOKING DOWN**

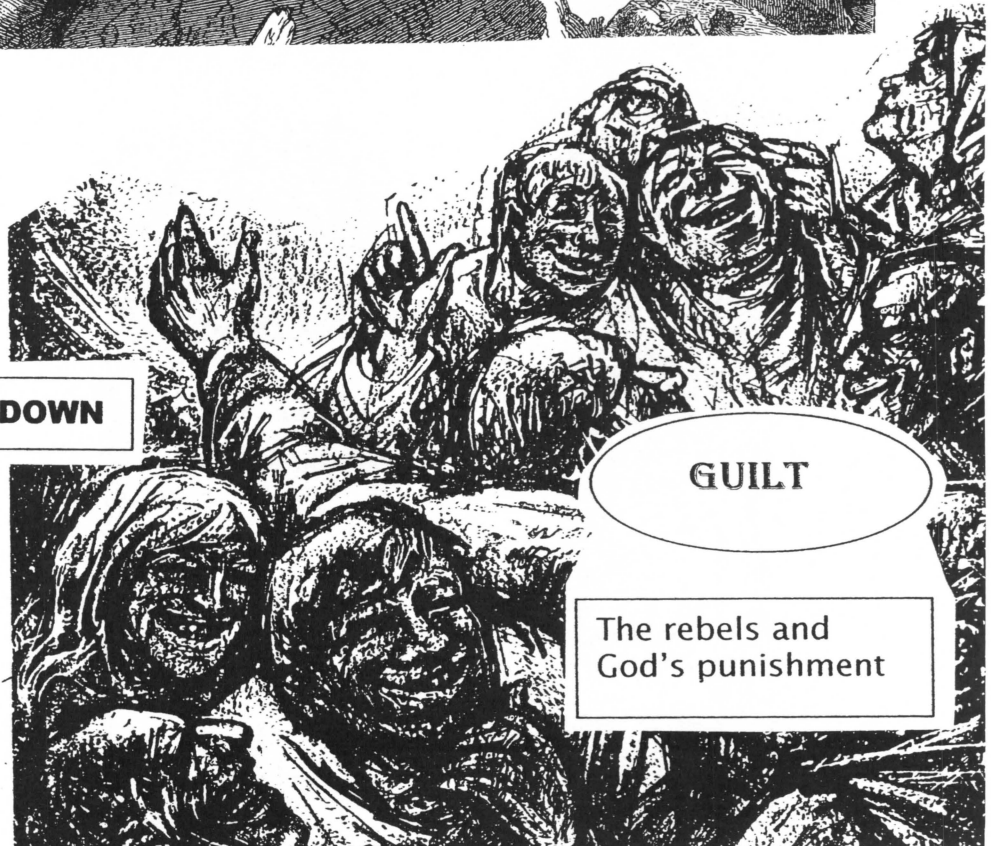
# THE SPIRITUAL LESSON FROM THE NARRATIVE



**GRACE**

The rainbow of  
God's promise

**LOOKING UP**



**LOOKING DOWN**

**GUILT**

The rebels and  
God's punishment